bio-techne
TOCRIS

Print Date: Jun 2nd 2023

Certificate of Analysis

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Product Name: **Amyloid β-peptide (25-35) (human)** **Catalog No.: 1429** **Batch No.: 9**

CAS Number: 131602-53-4

1. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Batch Molecular Formula:	$C_{45}H_{81}N_{13}O_{14}S$
Batch Molecular Weight:	1060.27
Physical Appearance:	White lyophilised solid
Counter Ion:	TFA
Solubility:	Soluble to 0.50 mg/ml in water
Storage:	Store at -20°C
Peptide Sequence:	Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met

2. ANALYTICAL DATA

HPLC:	Shows 97.6% purity
Mass Spectrum:	Consistent with structure

3. AMINO ACID ANALYSIS DATA

Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual	Amino Acid	Theoretical	Actual
Ala	1.00	0.99	Lys	1.00	1.08
Arg			Met	1.00	1.01
Asx	1.00	0.91	Phe		
Cys			Pro		
Glx			Ser	1.00	0.79
Gly	3.00	2.95	Thr		
His			Trp		
Ile	2.00	1.76	Tyr		
Leu	1.00	1.07	Val		

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Product Name: **Amyloid β-peptide (25-35) (human)** **Catalog No.: 1429** **9**

CAS Number: 131602-53-4

Description:

Amyloid β-peptide (25-35) (human) is a fragment of human amyloid β-peptide, functionally required for the neurotrophic and neurotoxic effects associated with Alzheimer's disease.

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Batch Molecular Formula: $C_{45}H_{81}N_{13}O_{14}S$

Batch Molecular Weight: 1060.27

Physical Appearance: White lyophilised solid

Peptide Sequence:

Gly-Ser-Asn-Lys-Gly-Ala-Ile-Ile-Gly-Leu-Met

Storage: Store at -20°C

Solubility & Usage Info:

Soluble to 0.50 mg/ml in water

This product is supplied as a lyophilized solid and may be very hard to visualize. Solutions should be made by adding solvent directly to the vial. The vial should then be vortexed vigorously to ensure the product has completely dissolved.

Counter Ion: TFA

Stability and Solubility Advice:

Some solutions can be difficult to obtain and can be encouraged by rapid stirring, sonication or gentle warming (in a 45-60°C water bath).

Peptides in solution are much less stable than in lyophilized form. This is especially true for peptides whose sequences contain amino acids such Cys, Met,Trp, Asn, Gln, and N-terminal Glu.

Therefore we recommend storing peptides in solution for as short a time as possible. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles by dividing the peptide solution into aliquots and storing the aliquots at -20°C. Any portion of an aliquot unused after thawing should be discarded.

Peptides stored in solution can occasionally be susceptible to bacterial degradation. We recommend using sterile solutions or passing the peptide solution through a 0.2 µm filter to remove potential bacterial contamination whenever possible.

References:

Schenk *et al* (1995) Therapeutic approaches related to amyloid-β peptide and Alzheimer's Disease J.Med.Chem. ***38*** 4141. PMID: 7473539.

Rush *et al* (1992) Intracerebral β-amyloid(25-35) produces tissue damage: is it neurotoxic? Neurobiol.Aging ***13*** 591. PMID: 1281289.

Yankner *et al* (1990) Neurotrophic and neurotoxic effects of amyoid β protein: reversal by tachykinin neuropeptides. Science ***250*** 279. PMID: 2218531.